the Court the question should be raised. In the language of section 824 of the Civil Code, "the Supreme Court shall have the power to declare null and void any law which may upon mature deliberation, appear contrary to the Consitution."

The law herein proposed would gravely affect the rights of property, and even the personal liberty of a great number of the residents of the Kingdom. It seems to us that it presents a strong illustration of the Supreme Court's binding itself by an opinion given to the Legislature on a pro-

But as showing that we have not been inclined to avoid a consideration of the matter submitted, we beg leave, while the bill is in our hands, to mention some things we observe in it.

The title is "an Act to tax Chinese resi dents and Chinese arriving in this King dom (1) for the support and maintenance of indigent and infirm Chinese, and (2) for the return to their homes of such Chinese who may be permanently disabled from working, and of Chinese vagrants;" but for the second purpose of the Act, the return to their home of the disabled and the va grants, we find no provision in the Act

By article 77 of the Constitution, every law shall embrace but one object and that shall be expressed in its title. Here the title expresses an object not embraced in the Act, namely, the important power of deporting people from this Kingdom. Again, the title adds, to the class indigent and infirm, described in the first part of it, in the second part another class, viz; Chinese vagrants. These are nowhere men-

which the phrase can be employed in a statute. We do not believe they can be shown to be a charge upon any public fund. They do not burden the hospitals, the leper settlement, nor any public institutions. In our prisons they are self-sup-

Passing to the Act itself, we find that the receipts of assessment made by law, and compulsory, are to be paid to a certain Chinese society. The charter of that society, it is known to us, inhibits them from making or receiving involuntary assess-ments upon their countrymen. By this Act they are bound to receive a forced assessment, in violation of the terms of their charter, under penalty of forfeiture if they do not support their countrymen with it.

The purpose of the Act would seem to be a special poor rate imposed on one class of residents and passengers arriving in the Kingdom and to be expended by a designated society on a special description of residents.

We will go so far as to say that the gravest doubts arise as to such an Act being constitutional, and that this would not fail to strike every mind if this were an Act imposing such a tax on English, German, or American residents and passengers respectively, giving some relief society the power to dispose of the same, and apparently a power to deport and extra line and instant.

1. Nine hundred and sixteen (916) return passports have been issued to Chinese since September 1, 1885. apparently a power to deport and ex ile from the Kingdom such of their countrymen as they considered indigent, infirm or vagrant.

We herewith return the following bill

and report of the committee. We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your very obedient servants.

A. F. JUDD. L. McCully, E. PRESTON.

After some little debate, during which members expressed their dissatisfaction at the seeming ambiguity of the answer, the communication was laid on the table. The Order of the Day now being moved

and carried the Assembly resolved into Committee of the Whole, Hon. S. Cleghorn in the chair, and proceded to take up the consideration of items in the Appropriation Bill, in the Attorney General's Department.

The following items were passed as printed:

Clerk Sheriff of Hawaii 1,800
Clerk Sheriff of Kausi 800
Coroners' Inquests' 2,000
Incidentals, Criminal and Civil Expenses, 10,000
Messenger and Copylst 1,200

On motion the report of the committee on items of salaries of "Assistant storekeeper; Third Statistical Clerk, and Keeper of Steamer Warehouse" was taken up and after a short argument the two first mentioned were carried, and the last item struck out, as follows: Salary of Assistant Storekeeper.... \$2,400 Salary of Taird Statistical Glerk.... 2,400

Representative Paehaole now moved

to insert an item:

"Subsidy for a Steamer to run regularly between Honolulu and Pukoo, Lahaina,

and Lanai, also touching at Halawa, Pelekunu, and Kalaupapa, Molokai... but after a short debate withdrew the mo tion for the purpose of having the item introduced under the head of "Department of the Interior."

The Minister of Finance (Kanoa) stated that his knowledge of the English language was very limited, and his colleagues were but little acquainted with Hawaiian, therefore it was difficult for them to understand what he said, or he what they said, he would move therefore that an item of "Pay of interpreter, \$2,400," be inserted in the bill. Motion lost.

The Minister of the Interior moved that items in his department be taken up, which motion being carried, he thereupon moved the following item which passed, viz:

On motion the committee now rose and the Assembly reassembled. The report was made of the progress made and the same was adopted and leave given to the committee to sit again.

At 5 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. next day.

BIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

Tuesday, July 20, 1886. The Assembly convened for the transaction of business at 10:15 o'clock, and the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting was the first business accomplished.

Under suspension of the rules mep. Name sented a petition from three persons, now residents ion of the roles Rep. Nahînu pre-

bound by such opinion if in a case before of Honolulu, praying that the sum of \$600 be paid the 1st section of the bill as amended was read by to them for two honses at Kalaupapa, Molokai, the use of which had been appropriated by the Board of Health. Referred to Sanitary Committee. Representative Brown presented a report from the Special Committee to whom were referred the item of "Support of Prisoners, \$90,000," as fol-lows:

"Your Special Committee to which was referred the item "Support of Prisoners, \$90,000," respect-fully beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and are of the opinion that the item should be divided, and the sums ap-propriated be placed under two heads, as one portion of the appropriation will be expended in pay-ing the expenses of management, such as pay of physician, of the deputy jailor, clerk, chaplain, turnkeys and overseers of Oahu Prison, and also in paying the jailors and overseers of all other in paying the jailors and overseers of all other jails and prisons on the islands, and also in paying all other expenses of the different prisons on the islands, to include also the paying for photographing of prisoners. All the above enumerated items have heretofore been paid from out of the item, "Support of Prisoners," although strictly speaking they do not come under that head. The committee therefore recommend that the item be amended so as to read as follows:

Prison management, to include pay of physician, jailors and overseers, etc., etc. \$ 35,000 00 Support of prisoners 50,000 00

Thu leaving the latter item for the support solely

of the prisoners confined in the different jails and prisons on the islands."

The report was signed by all of the members of the committee and was, on motion, adopted.

Representative Brown presented a minority re-Representative Brown presented a minority report from the committee of thirteen to whom was referred the consideration of the apportionment of the pay of the Police of the Kingdom, as follows: "As one of the committee of thirteen, to whom was referred the items, 'Pay of Police of Oahu, Hawaii, Mani and Kauai,' I herewith beg leave to report that it is impossible for me to concur in or recommend that the report presented by other members of the committee to this House on the 19th instant, be adopted.

"In the first place, the assignment of pay for the

on the 19th instant, be adopted.

"In the first place, the assignment of pay for the deputy sheriffs and police for the outer districts of Oahu, are made up without any regard to the area of the districts or the number of inhabitants. The pay of all deputy sheriffs in my opinion should be equal, and no discrimination in their pay should be made, in any district. I further think it imnese vagrants. These are nowhere mentioned in the Act.

\* \* \* \* \*

Passing to the preamble, we venture to express our disbelief in the statement that a large class of Chinese "are becoming a charge upon the public," in the sense in which the phrase can be employed in a which the phrase can be employed in a text.

Be made, in any district. I further think it impolitic for this House to fix the pay of police officers; that should be left to the marshal and sheriffs, who are better able to judge of the amount that should be paid and how much the services rendered are worth. The report of the committee presented on the 19th instant, adds a sum of \$40,800 to the amount asked for in the Appropriation Bill, and it is submitted that the Appropriation Bill, and it is submitted that the fore him is a better index as to the amount refore him is a better judge as to the amount required for the police department of the different islands than this Assembly. The pay of the deputy marshal has been already rassed by this House, and should be taken out of the appropriation for the relies of Ohm.

ation for the police of Oahu.

As this House has been asked to economize, it seems proper here to remark that where the Ministry ask for a certain sum which according to their estimates is sufficient for the purpose for which it is asked, it is a bad policy to recommend the passage of items which increase the amount asked for in the sum of \$40,800. I am therefor of the opinion and recommend that the House pass the items as they stand in the Appropriation Bill, as submitted to this Assembly.

CECIL BROWN. I endorse fully the above minority report and adopt it as my own.

C. H. Dickey.

Without passing upon the point as to the propriety of fixing the pay of individual policemen, in this Assembly, referred to above, I concur generally with the conclusions of the above report "S. B. Dole.

Representative Kaulukou read for the first time, a bill to provide for five Judges for the Supreme Court. Order to print.

Representative Kaulukou under suspension of the rules, presented a resolution that, an item of

\$1,000 be inserted in the Appropriation bill to pay D. Kaaua of Hilo for damages to his land by the opening of a new road, in the district of Hilo. To Committee on Public Lands.

Committee on Public Lands.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a resolution previously introduced, presented the following statement: "I have the honor to present the following replies to the questions put to me in the resolution introduced by the honorable member for Wailuku, Rep. Castle, and passed by the House on the 14th instant.

2. Thirteen hundred and eighty-seven (1,387)

Chinese have left the Islands since September 3. Eighteen hundred and seventy-one (1.871) Chinese have arrived in the Kingdom since September 1, 1885, of whom about six hundred and entered without passports in accordance with the regulation at the time in force. 4. Two dollars (\$2) is charged to each person

receiving a passport.

5. The fees, less the expenses of the passports are turned into the Treasury as Government reali-

Representative Dole said that there seemed to be no check on the manner of giving out pass-ports. He understood that it was a large and prefitable business. If the Government prevent this, the passports should be handed to the Captain of the vessel when the passengers are on board, and previous to the vessel's departure, It was a profitable business for Chinaman to buy the passports here, send them to China and sell them there for as high as \$25.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that no such thing occurred. The greatest possible pains were taken to identify Chinamen, and passports were re fused except to those who produced tax receipts showing them to have paid taxes on \$1,000 worth of property. Laborers do not receive passports at all, and none are transmitted by mail. Of course it was quite possible for them to send the passports to China, but the Government intends to adopt a new rule, and that is that the photograph of each person receiving a passport shall be at-

tached to it. (Laughter.)

Representative Dole said that the visages of Chinese might look different to their countrymen, but to white people, even in photos they looked very much alike. He thought however this was

a step in the right direction.

The Minister of Interior stated that this matter had engaged the attention of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs. This land had been made such a pleasant place for the Chinese that they were eager to come to it. The Hawaiian Consul-General at Hongkong had intimated that as high as \$20 and \$30 had been offered for a pas-port to return here. If the immigration was in families, there would be no anxiety to keep the Chinese out. But they did not want hordes of men alone. They wanted families, to increase and bless the land. The fee fora passport was originally \$1. It was increased to \$2, and about \$4,000 had been paid into the Treasury as a Government realization. The receipts were paid into the Treasury, and not one dollar used as a perquisite in the Foreign Office, except the slight amount of actual cost.

Representative Brown referring to the Minisisters report desired to know how the difference which existed in the figures (311) could be reconciled, how could 311 of these Chinese get in with

nt passports.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he could not answer the question just then, could not explain offhand the discrepancy existing.

Representative Castle desired to know what the Minister of Interior had meant by "the cost" of

issuing the return passports?

The Minister of the Interior, said, the realization from passports was paid in the Treasury a few days after the close of the fiscal period, therefore, the amount did not appear in the report. The cost of passports was trilling, but a portion of the receipts had been applied by the Secretary to office expenses. The Secretary had done a good deal of overwork in connection with the issuing of passports, and he thought it was only right that the Secretary should be paid a small consideration. After a little more desultory debate the report was, on motion, received and laid

At 11:37, Rep. Hayselden moved the Order of the Day which, being carried, preparation was made to consider the new Tax Bill in Committee of the Whole, Rep. Keau in the chair.

Before proceeding with the business set, Rep. Castle stated that he had endeavored to obtain an order from the Minister of Finance to obtain certain information from the tax books, and he was then in receipt of a note from that official, stating that his request would not be granted. He moved that the Assembly make an order that the information desired be furnished.

Representative Hayselden explained that no ap-plication had been made to him, he being assessor and having charge of the books, for information desired, if there should be be would furnish it will-

ingly.

The Order of the Day was now brought up and

the Secretary, as follows:
Section 1. That Section 14 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:
"Section 14. The term 'real estate' for the purpose of this Act shall be deemed to mean and include."

clude:

"1. The possession of, claim to, ownership of, or right to the possession of land, whether covered by water, or not so covered; provided that a claim to land shall only be assessed whenever such claim is made to land upon which no taxes are assessed to any person in possession.

"2. All quarries, all timber, and all rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

"3. All mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts and bonds whereby land is pledged as security for the payment and discharge of a debt or other obligation.

thereto, and all things growing thereon."

Representative Hayselden thought that the amendment would change everything. It says "all things growing," which includes growing crops. This was a new departure, crops were now assessed

as personal property.

Representative Brown had thought over the bill, and was still of the opinion that the definition of real estate as in the existing law could not be or real estate as in the existing law could not be improved. If he voted for this new law, he did not want to go back to his constituents and ask them to again elect him. If he did, he would most probably get "left." (Laughter.) If there were intelligent Assessors, the property would be properly assessed, and one third more of taxesa year would be realized.

At 1208 the committee translated to the control of the control of

At 12:08 the committee rose and took recessuntil 1:30 o'clock.

The committee met again at 1:35 p. m., and consideration of the Tax Bill was resumed.

Representative Aholo moved the following as a

substitute for the 1st section, viz.:
"Section 1. That section 14 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 14. The term 'real property' for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to mean and include all lands and fown lots, with the buildings, structures, fences, wharves, improvements and other things erected on or affixed to the

Representative Castle thought the amendment of Rep. Aholo was getting back toward the sim-plicity of the law of 1882, and he approved of it although yet not as satisfactory as the existing

Representative Pole said it was important to get a good description of real estate, because the description of personal property depended on that. If they got a proper definition of real estate it was enough to say that all else was personal property. He was satisfied with the present law as it stood. Hon. C. R. Bishop said it seemed to him that the old law covered the whole ground, and there had been no mistakes made under it. An intelligent

been no mistakes made under it. An intelligent assessor would look at a piece of property in the same way as if he was going to buy it—everything on it, improvements, houses, woods, etc. After taking into account all its advantages and capabilities he would say what the land was worth. The definition in the law as it stood was so complete that there was no real necessity for this attempt to change it and to spend all this time upon it. In getting at the property in this country for taxation purposes a great many persons were en-

taxation purposes a great many persons were employed. He thought a board of equalization would be good. It worked well in other countries. What they wanted was something that would cover the whole ground, which assessors and the people would understand. Even the amendment of Rep. Aholo was not so necessary, and he thought the law as it stood was sufficient.

Representative Lillikalani said the existing law was framed by a former Attorney. General (Pres. was framed by a former Attorney-General, (Preston) now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and it had worked well. He had heard it discussed in various ways and had heard the many amendments offered. When they sifted it all down

they were getting back to the law of 1882.

After a little further discussion all the amendments offered were withdrawn and Rep. Aholo's substitute put and carried.

The next section of the bill was now read, as "Section 2. That section 16 of said Act be and

"Section 16. The term 'personal property' for the purpose of this Act shall be deemed to mean and nclude all household furniture and effects, jewelry, watches, goods, chattels, credits, dues, wares and merchandise, machinery, all ships and vessels whether at home or abread, all moneys in hand, easehold and chattel interest in lands and real estate, franchises, patents, contracts, growing crops, public stocks and bonds, and all domesticated birds and animals not hereinbefore specific-

ally taxed. The Attorney-General amended by adding "and all mortgages, deeds of trust, notes and bonds, Representative Dole moved as a substitute

"Section 2. That section 16 of the said Act is nereby amended to read as follows: "Section 16. The term 'personal property' for the purpose of this Act shall be deemed to mean and include all property not covered by the description of the term 'real property' as set forth in section 14; all certificates of deposit issued by the Hawaiian Government, and all ships and vessels, whether at home or abroad."

Representative Hayselden considered that two items, ought to be added viz: notes and bonds. Rep. Brown had agreed with that the other day, but lenders of money did not think so. So Government lost a great deal of money by dropping that reservation from the present law. Discounters of notes and holders of notes, got profit out of them just as much as owners of real estatate. A man letting a piece of land to a Chinaman for \$125 a year was assessed eight times the rental, while his neighbor who got as much money on a mortgage was taxed nothing. Both those kinds of property

ought to be taxed. Tke Attorney stated that his reasons for supporting the bill were, his belief in Rep. Haysel-den's sincerity in introducing it, and because the Opposition had made no argument against it and were only trying to bring it into ridicule, Minister then related how he "did things in California" to escape taxation, and which "had come under his own observation."

Representative Dole said, in answer to the Attorney General, that all he (the A. G.) had given as a reason for upholding the bill was, that Rep. Hayselden was honest. Therefore the own adviser was not arguing on the merits of the bill but to help his friend. The speaker did not know how matters regarding taxation were carried on in California, but he could assure the Attorney General that in the country, people did not conceal their property by fraud, They should not look to California for laws, esspecially after

they had heard from the Attorney General to-day, There was farther discussion, pro and con, with regard to the merits of the bill generally, and of taxation in particular, lasting without intermission, on the same section, until 4:50 when the substitute offered by Rep. Dole and the amendment of the Attorney-General were put to vote and both declared lost.

Representative Kaulukou now moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit on Thursday, the 22nd inst. Carried and action taken in accordance.

Notices of meetings of committees were given, after which, at 4:56 the Assembly adjourned until 10 s. m. on the next day.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, July 21st. The Assembly convened at the usual hour and, after prayer and reading of the minutes, the following business was considered.

Representative Kalua, under suspension of the rules, presented a petition from residents of the districts of Makawao, Mani, objecting to the change of the place for holding court, from Ma-kawao to Paia. Tabled for consideration with the bill on the subject.
Representative Kaulukon presented a petition

from police officer W. Fehlber praying that, as the sum of \$2,400 was appropriated for the pay of a foreign captain of police and as he was that person and only received in salary the sum of \$2,260, he asks that the balance of \$240, be paid to him. After considerable argument the petition was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Representative Hayselden, from the Finance Committee, presented a report on items relating to the Customs guards and Board of Health, as "Your Committee of Finance to whom was re-

That the amounts set apart in the bill for the Leper Settlement \$100,000 and Kapiolani Home \$5,000 be not reduced and that the items of \$10,000

"3. All mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts and bonds whereby land is pledged as security for the payment and discharge of a debt or other obligation.

"4. Improvements, which shall include all buildings, structures, fixtures, fences, wharves, and all other improvements erected upon or affixed to the land."

The Attorney-General moved to strike out subdivision 3.

Representative Dole moved as a substitute for the section: "The term 'real property' for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to mean and include all land, with all improvements affixed to thereto, and all things growing thereon."

\$8,000 be not reduced and that the items of \$10,000 for Kalankana Home be stricken out.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Board of Health for cleaning the streets of Honolulu should in future be borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department, as more properly belonging to that Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Board of Health for cleaning the streets of Honolulu should in future be borne by the Board of Health for cleaning the streets of Honolulu should in future be borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Interior Department.

Your committee recommend that the expenses hitherto borne by the Board of Health for cleani

	arto ressentinty of 1000.		
	HAW	A17.	
>	Hilo	l. pr. an'm 84 to 1886. \$ 1,500	Sal, pr. an'm 1886 to 1888. \$ 800
	Hamakua Kohala N. and S. Kona Kau	1,000	800 8 <sub>0</sub> 0 1,200 800
	MAU	t.	
	Labaina	1,500 2,000 1,800 1,400	1,200 1,500 1,600 1,200
2	KAU	AI.	
	Lihue	1,000 1,500 1,500	\$00 1,000 1,000
ı	OAHU.		
	Ilonolulu	1,500 1,200 400 1,000	1,500 1,200 400 800
	Two years	\$21,300 42,400 Two	\$16,600 vrs. 23,200

Two years. 22,400 Two yrs. 23,200
Medicines \$100 per annum for distrets 2 years. \$ 3,200
Medicines for Honolulu \$1,200 per annum. 2,400
Dispensary Druggist \$750 per annum, 2 years. 1,460
Other medicines for sundry parties, 2 years. 1,760

L. Aholo, Geo. E. Richardson, Fred. H. Hayselden, C. H. Dickey, James Kean."

After some discussion relative to the merits of the physicians at Hilo and Lahaina, the President forwarded the business of the House by declaring discussion out of order, and put a motion previously made that, the report be laid on the table for consideration with the Appropriation

Bill. Carried. Representative Kaulukou moved that the report be laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation Bill. Remarks made by the member in connection with his motion caused a discussion to ensue which the President finally ended by saying that a motion to lay on the table could not be discussed.

Representative Aholo agreed with the President

that the motion ought not to be discussed. But he considered that the President was to blame for allowing discussion to go on.

This charge the President admitted.

Representative Aholo then said that as the Pres-

Representative Anoio then said that as the Pres-ident had allowed others to speak on this motion, he hoped he might be allowed to say a few words. With regard to a remark relative to Dr. Knehn of Lahaina, he would say that, a short time ago a boy fell from a tree and the native pronounced him dead. Dr. Kuehn told them he was alright and would come to in a few minutes, and would not give him any medicing. and would come to in a lew hinnies, and would not give him any medicine. This caused a great deal of indignation. The boy was carried home and put on a bed and a kahuna sent for, but before he arrived the boy got up. After that the natives looked upon Dr. Kuehn as a very skillful doctor, and one that could cure without medicine.

(Laughter.)
The motion to lay the report upon the table was then put and was carried.

Representative Thurston offered a resolution that the Minister of the Interior be instructed to discontinue the sale of a lease of land, near Hakalau Plantation, district of Hilo, Hawaii, adverkalau Plantation, district of Hilo, Hawaii, advertised to take place on Thursday at noon, in front of Aliiolani Hale. In support of his resolution, he said that he wanted to put a stop to the practice of letting out Government lands on long lease. The land ought to be retained for the purpose of the Homestead Act. The Government should not lock up valuable suitable land from sattlement under a twenty years' lease.

Representative Kauhane did not approve of the solution, as he did not hearlthere were any Hawaijans who wanted to settle on this land Representative Castle thought that Rep. Kauhane was "at sea" in the matter. Several peti-tions had come in from people asking that the Government lands adjoining their lots be sold them. Then they were large numbers of Portnguese with money ready to buy land. There could be no doubt that it would be better for the

tlers, than by those who wanted them for large cattle runs and plantations. cattle runs and plantations.

Representative Kaulukon moved as an amendment to the resolution, "that the said land be divided up into homesteads according to the provisions of an Act passed in 1884," Rep. Thurston

accepted the amendment. The Attorney-General (Dars) said that the position taken by the member from Molokai Thurston) was one of a high sounding principle. the settlement of the country by families. would support it himself if there were any law on the statute books that public lands should, on the expiration of leases, revert to the Government, but owing to a breach of the conditions, the At-torney-General and the Minister of Interior had decided to re-enter on the land, and, so as to settle rights grown up with the lease, offer the latter for sale at public auction."

Representative Dickey desired to know if there would be a new lease The Attorney General answered in the affirma tive and then went on to say that, a protest against the sale was filed by a lawyer, a member of this House. Finding he had no legal grounds, and the Minister of the Interior and the Attorney-General were right, he waited until the eleventh hour and then brought in this resolution to ask the House to stop this sale. If the Assembly adopts the resolution, it will simply be an expression of an opinion that this land should be re-served for settlers. These gentlemen ought to

have attended to this at an earlier date.

Representative Thurston said that he was surprised at the position taken by the Attorney-General, and to set matters in their proper shape he would say that, two parties desired to obtain this land, one the Hakalau Sugar Co., of which Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co. were the agents, were represented by Rep. Dole in the courts, and the other, the Hawaiian Commercial Co., or more properly Mr. Claus Spreckels, who was represented by the Attorney-General. This was the true situation.
(Laughter.) If the Attorney-General has got a Spreckels collar around his neck, let him come out and say so and not endeavor by subterfuge to cast ignominy on the efforts of those who were acting for the best interests of the country. The Attorney-General had suggested that a bill be brought in ordering the canceling of the lease after the proposed sale, but, he should have known that no Legslative resolution could annul a contract made by the Government in that manner. The Attorney-General, "Mr. Thurston, one mo

ment, Mr. Thurston."
The President suggested to the Attorney-General the impropriety of addressing members by their

Representative Thurston said he was willing to have his name used, he was not ashamed if it.

The Attorney-General said that Rep. Dole had entered the protest and that Rep. Thurston had brought in the resolution. Representative Thurston said that the Attorney-

Representative Thurston said that the Attorney-General was undoubtedly trying hard to wriggle out of the matter but it would be hard for him to do so, the Homestead Act was as plain as the English could make. If the Assembly waited until after the sale before acting on the resolution, then the land would be gone for twenty years more. He could not understand the rights of parties elstinging an interest in the land could be proties claiming an interest in the land could be pro-tected by a sale at auction when everyone was en-titled to bid. If the Assembly desired to further the interest of Davies & Co., or Spreckels or the

people their vote would show it.

The Attorney-General stated that, he had represented Col. Spreckels in the courts of Calirepresented Col. Spreckels in the courts of California but this matter was an act of his predecessor (Neumann) and the sale had been advertised by the Minister of the Interior. He was not
advocating the interest of private persons as an
act of public necessity.

Representative Thurston again stated that he
was acting for the public good and had no personal interest in the matter.

Representative Kaninkon now moved the On-

Representative Kantukou now moved the Or-

the members to the fact that the resolution relative to withdrawing the sale of a lease of Government land, was yet pending.

The Minister of Interior said that was a sale of a lease of Government land advertised by his predecessor Mr. Gulick. After reciting the course taken in regard to this land, as he had done in reply to a previous resolution, he said he had the opinion of Mr. Curtis J. Lyons, of the Survey Department, that 50 acres of this property was good cane land, the rest forest land and not suitable for settlement. His predecessor had considered that cane land, the rest forest land and not suitable for settlement. His predecessor had considered that under the circumstances it was for the best interests of the Government to have the lease offered for sale as a good price would probably be obtained. There would be competition, and, as in Kauai the other day, where land worth \$20,000 went for \$45,000, the Government might get double value. Still, it was not right that the Government should be actuated alone by a question of revenue, and Still, it was not right that the Government should be actuated alone by a question of revenue, and he had made some remonstrance with the late Minister, who informed him that for all cultivable land on it, it was not worth while enting up into small lots. He hoped the sale would go on and that the resolution would not pass.

Representative Thurston closed the argument by again asking the members to vote in favor of the resolution and thus aid and assist, even in a slight extent the obtaining material to allow of the remo-

resolution and thus aid and assist, even in a slight-extent the obtaining material to allow of the practical working of the bomestead law.

The motion was now put to vote and the ayes and mays being called the following was the result, by a vote of 19 to 10:

Ayes—Cleghorn, Kauhi, Kaulia, Kaulukou, Kauhane, Kalua, Castle, Kaai, Thurston and Pachaole—10.

Nose—The Ministers (4) Bishon Kuibalani.

haole—10.

Noes—The Ministers [4], Bishop, Kuihelani, Parker, Hayselden, Keau, Lilikalani, Baker, Pahia, Kaunamano, Nahinu, Kekoa, Aholo, Kaukau, Richardson and Palohau—19.

Representative Richardson gave notice of a bill relating to the taxing of each district separately. Representative Kalua offered a resolution that an item of \$7,433.13, for repairs to the Palace, due George Lucas, be inserted in the Appropriation Bill. The money was due since 1882, and \$1,700 interest had accumulated on the original amount. To Finance Committee.

The Minister of Finance gave notice of another

The Minister of Finance gave notice of another bill to provide for payment of salaries and other expenses till the passage of the Appropriation

The Minister of Interior stated in explanation that the bill previously passed and signed by the King was so badly drawn that the Registrar of the Treasury refused to pay out any monies under it, therefore it was really invalid and had no

Under suspension of the rules the bill was read:

twice, ordered to engrossment and to third reading on the next day.

The Minister of Interior gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to provide for relieving certain articles from import duties.

Certain articles from import duties.

The Order of the Day was now moved and carried and items of the Appropriation Bill came up for consideration, the Assembly resolving into Committee of the Whole, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn in the chair. Items under the head of the Finance Department were first considered and the following new ones, returns of twice paid taxes were inserted:

 

 Kailiatkumu, for twice paid taxes.
 \$25 95

 J.W. Kalawekua.
 6 00

 Moses Nakuaau.
 5 00

 Kanohokula.
 6 00

 

Messenger Envoy at Washington....

The item of "Expenses of Legation at Washington", \$5,000, was the cause of much argument. Rep. Brown moved that it be reduced to \$2,500. From the report of the Foreign Office, it appeared that the greater part of Dr. J. Mott Smith's salary was paid out of this. Only \$600 of the \$5,000 were spent by the present Minister at Washington.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs favored the item, and in support, said that Dr. J. 19tt Smith had rendered good service to the country. He moved that the item should be amended to read, Secretary of Legation and Incidentals, \$5,000. Representative Wight was not in favor of this manner of doing business, this blowing hot and blowing cold, one day favoring economy and the next day disposed to puff out, until the probability seemed that a "burst up" would be the result. It certainly did not become the Government, poor as the Nation now was, to indulge in the items of expense that causes the expenditure of far more than the income in simply paying for a good name. He considered the item an extravagance and that the country could get along without the

expenditure. Representative Dickey drow the attention of memcountry to have the public land tahen up by setbres to the fact that the country had got along with-out this expense until the year 1882, when under the advice of the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the item was first inserted in the Bill. From this fact it would seem that the country could get along without the item. He was not, anyway, in favor of as great a sum as \$5,000.

The Hon. C. R. Bishop was in favor of the item. He did not consider that this was the exact spot on which to retrench. The item finally passed as follows: Secretary of Legistion at Washington and

The next item in order, "Expenses of Foreign Missions, \$50,000" was also fully discussed. Representative Brown again make the first motion, to reduce to nothing. He said that, last period \$20,000, was appropriated and \$19,800 expended and that all that resulted as far he knew, was the

introduction of some Japanese that have been a continual expense to the country.

Representative Thurston considered that this item as proposed by the Ministers gave a fair sample of their ideas of economy. It was not economy to cat down the working salaries of the home any o cut down the working salaries of the home em ployees of the Government and add it on to measures such as proposed. Since 1880 there had been a steady increase in this amount, in 1880 it was simply \$6,000, but in 1884 it shows an appropriation of \$25,000 and here now is \$50,000! The Government seemed to have the suicidal policy of at-tending to the present only, this country was already over head and heels in debt but more was being piled on. The Minister of Interior had seen fit to mention him [the speaker] as a sort of utilitarian on home matters. He was of opinion that it was better to sid and assist home improvements than to send a delegation of plenipotenitaries off to Samoa.

Representative Dickey moved that the item be reduced to \$6,000. The Minister of Interior delivered a lengthy speech in favor of the item, during which he out-lined a policy of international brotherhood between the inhabitants of Samoa, Tonga, etc., and

Hon. C. R. Bishop considered that the business brought was no advantage worth its cost. The country stood just as well before these expeditions. Several made have brought no return; there was the envoy to Mexico, a costly affair but the no report. To get in debt at home by sending useless missions abroad was not the proper way to obtain a good name for Hawaii. He was inclined to think that \$6,000 was a large enough sum. Representative Castle did not favor striking the item out altogether, nor yet reducing it too much. He considered that \$1,000 would be a proper amount, and moved that the item be passed at

that figure.
Further discussion was stopped by Rep. Kaulakou, at 4:37, moving that the committee rise and report progress and ask leave to sit again.

Motion carried and provisions compiled with, after which, at 4:40, the Assembly adjourned until 10 a. m. the next day.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The Assembly met at 10:11 a. m., and after prayer by the Chaptain, the minutest of the prayious meeting were read and approved.

Represented a holo, from the Finance Committee, presented a praying the presented and approved.

Representative Aholo, from the Finance Committee, presented a report on the following petitions: 1, a petition from one Kealoha, praying that the sum of \$55 be paid him, or the Government give him a Royal Patent for 65 acres of land. The committee consider this a just claim, and recommend an item of \$55 be imported in the Appropriation Bill for Kealoffa. 2, a petition from Hawaii, Engine Co. No. 4, praying that a seperate appropriation of \$5,000 be made for the company. The committee find that the matter can be settled by the Minister of Interior, and recommend the petition to be latit on the table. 3, a petition from Kanaspaii, praying that the Indemnity Bill of \$51,841,14 be repealed. The committee recommend as the bill had not jet become